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號七廿月七年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

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ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
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Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
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remain in the Colony for more than
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of Registration to be given to the
particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
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and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,367.
1—Authorized Capital £2,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
11—First Reserve £3,837,047
11—Life & Annuity Funds £17,667,589
Sinking Fund account £128,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,466
Life and Annuity 2,141,585
Branches 337,239
Revenue Marine Department 475,946
Other Receipts 25,330,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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TIME TABLE.

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7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.00 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
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Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
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No Season ticket will be issued until
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JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
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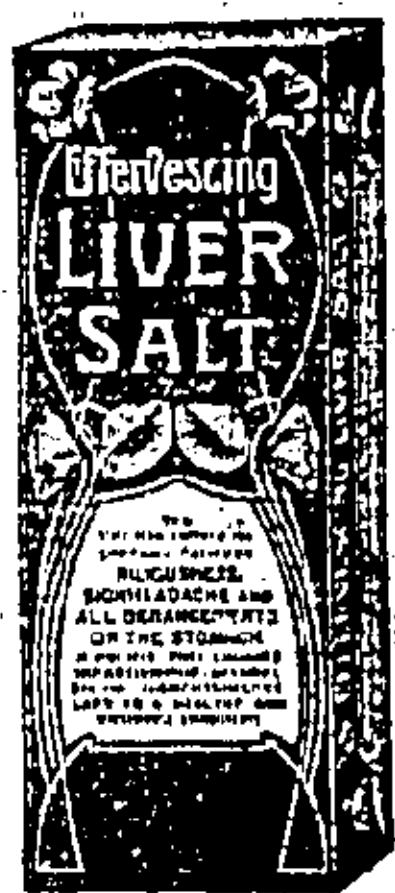
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S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
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A SAFE AND GENTLE APERIENT
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MANAGER.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
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A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
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A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

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CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
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ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions,
analyzed by the Government Analyst and found to be free from adulteration and
from the presence of injurious ingredients and fit for human consumption.
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Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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THE GREAT BATTLE.

ENEMY STRONGLY COUNTER-ATTACKING.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**ENEMY COUNTER-
ATTACKING**

A VIOLENT BATTLE.

LONDON, July 27.
7.30 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at French
Headquarters, telegraphing on the
25th inst. at 2 p.m., says—

The Germans have strengthened
their line and are counter-attacking
determinedly on the whole front of
the Tardenois salient; from the Ourcq
to Vigny, thus attacking towards
the west, south and east. They have
apparently decided to refuse to ac-
cept defeat and are making a further
stand for the salient and a footing
north of the Marne. The Germans
south of the Ourcq are attacking in
a south-easterly direction against
Bois-de-la-Tourneille and the line
Bouvardes-le-Châtel, further south.
Attack and counter-attack are al-
ternating in rapid succession. Fight-
ing is very violent. The enemy on
the eastern limb of the salient at-
tacked the new British salient en-
closing the woods west of Vigny in
strong force. We are vigorously
counter-attacking.

**AMERICANS STILL PRESSING THE
ENEMY.**

LONDON, July 26.

An American communiqué states:
We continue to press the enemy
between the Ourcq and the Marne.
We have taken the southern half
of the Fere forest.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, July 25.

A wireless German official report
states—
We repulsed attacks between Bue-
quoy and Hebuterne, westward of
Albert and in the vicinity of Mailly.
We threw back violent attacks
south of the Ourcq and to the south-
west of Rheims.

**THE GREATEST GAMBLE IN
HISTORY.**

**MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON THE
SUBMARINE WARFARE.**

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Lloyd George, proposing the
health of the Allied Food Controllers
at a dinner in their honor, said that
Germany's dependence on the suc-
cess of their submarine warfare was
the greatest gamble in history. She
had pitted her whole destiny upon
the gamble and it had failed.

ALLIES FOOD SUPPLIES.

Mr. Clynes announced at the
dinner that the rationing of bacon
would be abolished. Supplies were
so satisfactory that the consumer
would be able to purchase any
quantity.

Mr. Lloyd George, while joining
in Mr. Hoover's plan of triumph,
and contrasting the bad food condi-
tions of enemy countries with those
of the Allies, uttered a warning that
economy is necessary as supplies
for the huge American Army will
abound more tonnage than the trans-
port of the men. "Every ship load
we can save here, and in France and
Italy means," he said, "adding not
merely to the numbers but to the
efficiency of the American Army."

Mr. Hoover said that food supplies
were assured for the period of the
war. He did not think it necessary
to estimate for more than two years.

AUSTRIA'S NEW PREMIER.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.

Baron Hoeserl von Heinlein, ex-
Minister of Education, has been
appointed Premier of Austria.

**JAPAN TO ASSIST
CZECHO-SLOVAKS**

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

LONDON, July 26.

It is officially confirmed that Japan
has decided to accept the American
proposal to assist the Czecho-
Slovaks in Siberia.

**AUSTRIAN & GERMAN PRISONERS
IN RUSSIA.**

ORDERED TO FIGHT IN
SIBERIA.

LONDON, July 26.

Documents found on Austrian and
German prisoners of war show that
the Kaiser ordered them to fight in
Siberia and promises subsequent
reward.

GENERAL SEMENOFF FALLS BACK.

HARBIN, July 26.

General Semenov has been com-
pelled to fall back from his Man-
churia station and his left flank is
now inside the Chinese border.

**ANGLO-GERMAN WAR
PRISONERS AGREEMENT**

PROVISIONS OF EXCHANGE.

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, the
Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, K.C.,
stated that the Anglo-German war
prisoners agreement provided for
the exchange of all combatants who
had been prisoners for eighteen
months and also the return of addi-
tional British combatants in order
to compensate for the exchange of
German civilians interned in Great
Britain for a much smaller number
of British interned in Germany.
The exchange also includes interned
men in Holland and Switzerland.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC
POLICY.**

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Bonar Law stated that the Govern-
ment still adhered to the policy of
the Paris Economic Conference re-
solutions. The Imperial War Con-
ference and the War Cabinet were
still discussing that policy.

RED CROSS APPEAL

**THE NEED FOR FOOD PARCELS
FOR PRISONERS.**

LONDON, July 26.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught
and Lord Lansdowne, on behalf of
the Red Cross and St. John Ambu-
lance organisations, have address-
ed a letter to the Press suggesting
that offerings at the religious ser-
vices commemorating the anniver-
sary of the war on August 4th be
devoted to the care of British pris-
oners of war. They point out that
the need for food parcels was never
more urgent.

THE SINKING OF THE "JUSTICE."

LONDON, July 26.

The Admiralty states that as a
result of the first explosion 15 of
the "Justice's" engine-room staff are
missing.
The submarine sunk by the de-
stroyer "Daring" was endeavouring to
get into position to attack the
"Justice."

(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

PERSONAL

WILL MR. C. THARVALD ANDERSEN call on KO LUCK, c/o MOW LOONG CO., No. 5, Victoria Street, Hongkong. Ko Luck has something important to communicate. Hongkong, July 24, 1918. 618

VOYAGE TO EUROPEAN OR HOME PORTS.

WANTED immediately for a Government requisitioned vessel proceeding shortly West of Suez, Second and Third Mates. China Coast wages paid in Sterling. Reply to Box 23, China Mail Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, July 25, 1918. 619

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh steved for:
COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Non-risping and ideal food.
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablets on application. 64

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Central Location

All Electric Trains Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Bath and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

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We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. 137

REGAL RECORDS

BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)
COMEDIAN.

"When Father Papered the Parlour
(Don't go out with Him to-night.)
"Wake up John Bull
(I'll send you my best Girl.)
"Where the Crowd goes
(Let's have a Song on the Gramophone.)
"I never heard Father Laugh so much
(My Lass from Glasgow Town.)

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1332.

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PAKRO
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BETTER GARDENS.
NO THINNING OUT
JUST PLANT THE TAPE.

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HONGKONG. 134

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HONGKONG BRANCH
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL



The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
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All sorts of
Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

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KAISHA, LTD.

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LTD., OSAKA.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

WILLS'
"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT,"

CIGARETTES

(MEDIUM STRENGTH.)



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VIRGINIA
TOBACCO

SOLD IN
PACKETS OF
10 & 20

AND IN
TINS OF
50
CIGARETTES.

Navy Cut

for the
Pipe.



SOLD IN
THREE STRENGTHS.

MILD
MEDIUM
& FULL.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

LEGAL HUMOUR.

The exceeding dry humour, always perpetrated with solemn immovable face, of Mr. Justice Darling occupies, as by right, a prominent place. Some men develop humour when they reach the pleasant security of the bench, but with Mr. Justice Darling it has been a life-long companion and adornment. As a young man he was keeping sessions sitting rather late when the chairman interposed:—"Do you notice the hands of the clock, Mr. Darling?" Mr. Darling, who was addressing the jury, replied:—"They seem to me, sir, to be in their normal position at this time of day."

Many years afterwards, when a slight accident made him late in taking his seat on the bench, and Mr. F. E. Smith expressed the hope that it was "nothing serious," the judge replied:—"Thank you, Mr. Smith, no; there will be no vacancy at present."

Sir Frederick himself has a cheerful story of a County Court in which the plaintiff's son, a lad of eight years, was to appear as a witness.

When the youngster entered the box he wore boots several sizes too large, a hat that almost hid his face, long trousers rolled up so that the bony knees were at his sides, and a twill coat that had to be held up to keep it from sweeping the floor.

When the laughter had subsided and the youth was asked for an explanation, he fished out the summons from a pocket and pointed to the sentence in it:—"To appear in his father's suit."

LONDON TO PEKING BY RAIL.

One of the enterprises which will be taken up and carried to completion after the war will be a tunnel under the English Channel. It is Arthur Fells, chairman of the House of Commons Channel Tunnel Committee, speaking at a meeting in London on June 18th explained the importance of such a railway between England and France.

He thought it would be practicable for the line to run from London to Calcutta, to Cape Town and Peking, he said.

Should Sir Arthur Fells' dream of London, Peking, London, Calcutta, and London-Cape Town railways ever materialize, important links would be the bridge and tunnel across the Bosphorus, recently authorized by the Turkish Government, and the recently completed railway bridge across the Suez Canal.

Execution of Turkey's project would connect south-eastern Europe by rail with the approaches to India. The Suez Canal bridge already linked Africa and Asia, and through trains are running from Cairo to Jerusalem.

HIGH LIFE IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

OMELETTES OF ALLIGATOR EGGS.

Vice-Admiral Takeshita, who was recently promoted to the post of Vice-Chief of the Naval General Staff, has just returned to Tokyo from the South Seas, where he has been in command of the Japanese naval forces. Interviewed by Press representatives the Admiral is represented as remarking that he has been particularly struck with the remarkable development made by Japanese in the South Sea regions during the last two years, this development being especially noticeable in the matter of shipping and rubber plantation enterprises. Foreign vessels have been gradually withdrawn from these waters, leaving the Japanese steamers strikingly in evidence. When the Admiral left for Japan there were two British and Dutch steamers at Singapore, while the number of Japanese vessels in port numbered 17, aggregating 30,000 tons.

The health of the Japanese officers and men in the South Seas, the Admiral says, is excellent, and they are in high spirits. They frequently go alligator-hunting with natives as guides. The Admiral says alligator eggs make a very nice omelette.—Japan Chronicle.

BRITISH WAR FINANCE.

LONDON, May 29.

In view of the payment on Saturday of over £20,000,000 as interest on war loans, Mr. Bonar Law made an arrangement with the banks in the hope of securing the reinvestment of the money in war bonds. The banks have agreed not to give special rates on deposits, and to give customers generous terms in making advances against war bonds, and have undertaken to persuade their customers to reinvest in war bonds.

Mr. Bonar Law points out that the bonds deposits are steadily increasing, and states that another long-dated loan on a higher rate of interest is improbable. The banks themselves are agreed to reinvest in war bonds all their dividends and Government stock becoming payable in the coming week. The weekly returns of war bond investments lately had shown a reaction. Less than half of the £25,000,000 required weekly had been received.

The Man Who
Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich, red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND
makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
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OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.50

PHANTOM NAVY SHIP.

PRIVATE WORK CHARGED TO
"WARSHIP" THAT DID
NOT EXIST.

There is material for another "H.M.S. Pincher" in the Birmingham Dock trial at the Old Bailey. It involves a charge of conspiracy by officials of a private dock company to defraud the Admiralty. A witness was asked why he had charged his work on a private ship to H.M.S. Greenhill.

Witness: Well, it was a Saturday afternoon, and, as I could not find any of the charge hands in the dock to tell me what ship to charge it to, I put in the name Greenhill. (Laughter.)

Counsel: Is there any such ship in H. M. Navy?—Not that I know of.—(Laughter.) Witness added that on another occasion a fellow workman told him that he, too, had booked his time to H.M.S. Greenhill, although there had been no communication between them.

It also came out that the Admiralty was charged for fitting two new tin bottoms to two old cooking tins. The hearing was adjourned.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR
FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a malady to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCHS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BULL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE	NEAPS
SLIP NO. 1	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 2	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 3	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 4	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 5	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 6	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 7	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 8	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 9	100	100	10	7	3 1/2
SLIP NO. 10	100	100	10	7	3 1/2

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CHINA MAIL**

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No. 5, WELLSINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matters for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

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five cents each.

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on pages 1, 4, 5 and 7 should be
sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham
Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements
on pages 2, 3, 6 and 8 should be
sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in
before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which
are not ordered for a fixed period will be
continued until discontinued.

Telephone Address: "MAIL" Hongkong.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 21.

The "CHINA MAIL" LONDON.

General HORVATH has also received
deputes from the Allied Consuls at
Vladivostok and the Czech National
Council there, and we gather that
explanations were made with the
result that a permanent arrangement
for co-operation was agreed upon.
A cable to-day informs us that
documentary evidence has been
secured that German and Austrian
prisoners are fighting in Siberia by
order of the KAISER. That is a
sufficient justification for Allied
intervention. The fact that Japan
intervenes at the solicitation of the
United States Government is a
guarantee that no fear need be
entertained in any quarter that
intervention will spell annexation.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Dr. Ong Hock-chye's name has
been added to the Register of Medical
Practitioners, entitled to practice
medicine in the Colony.

Three cases of plague, two of
enteric fever and three of cerebro-
spinal fever were reported in the
Colony yesterday.

Mr. Iwakura, manager of the
Shanghai branch of the Nippon Yusen
Kaisha, has been invited to sit on the
Shanghai Municipal Council in the
absence of Baron Fujimura.

His Excellency the Governor has
issued a proclamation in the Government
Gazette extending the enforcement of
Section 189 of the Army Act for a
further period of three months, from
August 1.

In our report of the case of the
Commercial Union Assurance Company,
Limited, before the Tribunal yesterday
we stated that the assets of the Com-
pany last year were over £3,000,000. The
correct figure is £3,000,000 sterling.
The Tribunal was also informed that up
to May last year out of a pre-war staff
of 2,484 men no less than 1,312 were on
military service, and that the Company
had invested over £2,000,000 sterling
in War Loans.

Otto Selke, the editor of the *War*,
the German newspaper which was closed
on the outbreak of hostilities between
Germany and China, and Walter Rohr,
also a German, were brought up at the
Mixed Court at Shanghai in con-
nection with the case of forging passports
which has already been before the Mixed
Court. The defendants, who were
brought back from Harbin, were
remanded for trial before the British
Assessor.

The Tachun of Szechuen is
reported to be negotiating a deal with
Japanese financiers whereby the
Japanese will get a concession for the
development of water-power in the
Kwanhsien district. The proposed
transaction is stated to be of immense
scope, implying a possible control of the
electrification of the Chengtu plain
comprising thousands of square miles
with immense industrial and agricultural
possibilities.

"THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY" AT CANTON.

The Intelligence Bureau of Canton
informs us that Dr. C. T. Wang,
Acting President of the Chinese
Senate, arrived at Canton on July
25th to attend the National Assem-
bly which expects to be in full
session next week. Some four hun-
dred members of the Assembly are
now in Canton ready for business.

The Administrative Council of
the reorganized Military Government
composed of Directors Tang Shao-yi,
Tang Chi-yao, Wu Ting-fang, Lin
Pao-yi, Sun Yat-sen, Lu Ying-ting,
and Tien Chun-hsuan, is also ex-
pected to be in session about the
same time.

25,000 BLIND TO BE TRAINED.

A special department of the Local
Government Board has been set up for
dealing with the blind, said Mr. Hayes
Fincher, in Parliament.

The Department had already done
valuable and practical work. A register
of the blind had been established. The
whole of the blind in the country num-
bered 24,000, and when the Government
had time to consider the whole problem
thoroughly they would have to make
arrangements for the proper education
and training of these people, and the
establishment of workshops, which were
the crux of the whole matter.

THE GENERAL MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

MONDAY'S AGENDA.

3.30 p.m.—*The Peninsular and Oriental
Steam Navigation Co.*

Medically fit—
A. E. Martin.

M. T. Johnson.

No unfit men of military age in
this firm.

3.45 p.m.—*Holt's Wharf.*

Medically fit—
W. J. Owens.

C. R. M. Young.

The following men of military age
from this firm have been rejected as
unfit for service—H. P. Allgood, E.
W. Sleigh, C. E. P. Herbst and A.
Coghill.

4.00 p.m.—*Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godwin Co.*

Medically fit—
W. S. Brown.

F. H. Crapnell.

The following men from this Com-
pany have been rejected as unfit for
service—G. L. Kay.

4.20 p.m.—*The Green Island Cement Co.,
Ltd.*

R. Taylor, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in
this firm.

4.30 p.m.—*Messrs. G. Macfarlane Ltd.*

G. Blair, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in
this firm.

4.40 p.m.—*Hongkong Steel Foundry Co.,
Ltd.*

J. F. Anderson, medically fit.

No unfit men of military age in
this firm.

"ENROLLED"

The following men have been
enrolled in the General Military
Service Force of Hongkong—K.
M. Cunningham, R. J. Rawlinson, A.
Hughes, C. Young, E. J. Beck, A.
G. Graham, W. Barker, J. M. Jack,
A. E. Godfrey and A. F. Brown.

ENROLLED GUNNERS FOR INDIA.

Information has been received
from the Secretary, War Office,
London, by telegram dated 24th
July to the effect that Gunners of
the Hongkong Defence Corps who
are enrolled under the Local Military
Service Ordinance "are to be de-
patched to India where they will be
posted to Artillery Unit according to
existing needs."

PIRATICAL SENSATION AT MACAO.

SWEDISH OFFICER OF A CHINESE
CUSTOMS LAUNCH KILLED.

TWO CHINESE SAILORS ALSO
KILLED AND OTHERS
WOUNDED.

Yesterday morning a sensation was
created at Macao by the news that
a gang of pirate prisoners on a
Chinese Customs launch had
risen in revolt, fired upon the officers
and made their escape.

It appears that some six days ago
the launch *Pak-tan* captured
about a dozen pirates who were held
on board pending the receipt of in-
structions from Canton as to what
"should" be done with them. The
launch was moored off the Malachow
Customs station, and yesterday
morning at breakfast time, the
pirates by some means not stated,
released themselves from their hand-
cuffs, and attempted to escape.

The officer in charge, Mr. M. O. Grön-
roos, who was resting at the time,
hearing a commotion and the firing
of rifles or revolvers, emerged from
his cabin and was immediately shot
in the head. He died on the spot.

The same fate overtook two Chinese
sailors. The boatwain and another
Chinese sailor were thrown over-
board. The former was drowned and
his body was not recovered. The
other, Mr. Agacio Oliveira, and
other Chinese sailors were wounded.

The pirates took the launch's
gun and made off to Don Joao island.
The Portuguese launch *Dragon*,
attracted by the firing, pursued the
pirates as close to the shore as it
could get and then used a machine-
gun, with the result that some were
killed.

The funeral of Mr. Grönroos was
to take place at Macao at 8.30 this
morning.

THE HONGKEW RIOTS.

ROWDY JAPANESE V. CHINESE POLICE.

TWO JAPANESE KILLED.

The *N. C. Daily News* of Monday last
gives the following account of the recent
riots at Hongkew—
On Friday night two Japanese were
killed, one being a Japanese constable and the
other a Japanese shopkeeper, who was
mortally wounded in the side as he
watched the proceedings.
These do not account for the
veritable carnage for all the casualties, for two
Chinese constables were shot and a
civilian stabbed. Several people were
slightly wounded, but in the absence of
reports to the authorities the exact num-
ber is not known. The Chinese police is
not at present known, and probably
will not be until a thorough inquiry has
been made, but it would seem that a
certain section of the Japanese in
Hongkew, which is generally regarded
as a rowdy element, seized upon the
incident on Tuesday night for the
purpose of quarrelling. It will be re-
membered that a Japanese sailor was
arrested, and this has been regarded by
some of them as an insult to the hon-
our of Japan. That this is so is evidenced
by the report that a demand for an
apology had been made from the
authorities for the arrest, and the state-
ment subsequently published in one of
the Japanese newspapers that the ap-
ology had been refused. We are
informed, however, that neither report
is true.

CHINESE POLICE THREATENED.

From Tuesday onwards, it appears
that the Chinese police were continually
harassed by threats of what was going to
happen to them, and being stalwart
from Shanghai, apparently resented this
treatment and resolved to be prepared
in case of attack. Then, when the night
falling men of the Japanese found they
were not allowed to take their arms,
they refused to go, saying that they
required their weapons for protection
against the Japanese, who had been
threatening them, though there might
be some reason for this, the men feared
also the amount of "face" arms
being refused them, they declined to go
on duty despite the persuasions of
Inspector Bourke, and it was after these
men had met and had had a discussion
in Hongkew, that the Japanese were at-
tacked by the Japanese with the fatal
results above detailed.

LOCAL JAPANESE POLICE.

It should be emphasized, however,
that the Japanese section of the Police
Force were not the only ones who were
harassed, and it is more than probable
in the execution of his duty that the
Japanese constable met his death. We
are informed that throughout the fracas
very few shots were fired, most of the
being done with bayonets, knives and
clubs.

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the Japanese newspapers that the ap-
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informed, however, that neither report
is true.

What infuriated the Chinese police is
not at present known, and probably
will not be until a thorough inquiry has
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as a rowdy element, seized upon the
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men had met and had had a discussion
in Hongkew, that the Japanese were at-
tacked by the Japanese with the fatal
results above detailed.

On Saturday, the issue seemed to have
crystallized into open warfare between
the rowdy Japanese element and the
Chinese police. The Japanese Constable
who had been doing all in his
power to assist the authorities,
apparently earned the opprobrium of
this particular section of their nationals,
who at times during the day
were threatening to attack the Con-
stable and return that at one time the
plan was seriously mooted of attacking
the Hongkew Police Station, the Eu-
ropean officers of which are accused of
battering the Chinese constables to the
detrimment of the Japanese cause. It is
in relation to this latter scheme that
there are appearances of the whole
matter being organized by some of the
unruly spirits and there is evidence to
show that the Hongkew Police Station
was reconnoitred on Saturday evening
thoroughly, and was apparently found they
were not in view of the large forces
at the disposal of the authorities. It
should be noted in this connection that
the men of the Japanese battleship
Chiyoda have had nothing to do with
the outbreak since Tuesday night, the
naval authorities stopping all shore leave
at night. Indeed, they at one time
offered to patrol the streets with naval
police, but this offer was not accepted
as the authorities had more than suffi-
cient force at their disposal to keep
matters well in hand.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.

The dispositions of the police officials
on Saturday night were together
admirable. The foreign police through-
out the Settlement were held in readiness
to be drafted to the troubled area; the
Chinese police were taken out of the
Hongkew district, and order was
maintained by the Japanese section.
The American and Scotch Constables,
under Capt. Ransom and Lt. Campbell
respectively, were quartered at
Hongkew Police Station, while the
Japanese Co. were on duty at the
Japanese Club, together with the
Japanese police. It appears that the
incident was called out as the result
of an appeal by the Japanese Consul to
the Municipal Council.

Following the incident of Thursday
night the more responsible section of
the Japanese community had been giving
their best to quiet matters, without
avail, and some of the shopkeepers in
the market neighbourhood were officially
cautioned not to take part in any fur-
ther trouble, though this advice would
seem to have been disregarded on Friday
night.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

On Saturday night there were large
crowds moving about the streets in
Hongkew apparently looking for trouble
and in addition there was no smaller
number of foreign sightseers. The
district was thoroughly well patrolled,
though even this did not prevent the
occurrence of the slightest provocation,
but while the various elements came
into sight of each other and a consid-
erable amount of abuse passed between
them, the officials were able at all times
to prevent a clash.

Particularly anxious spot was
outside the Japanese Club in Boone
Road. Inside there was a meeting
attended by several hundreds, when the
matter was keenly discussed, the more
peaceably inclined being in the majority.
Outside there was a gathering of
Japanese, estimated to contain as many
as 2,000 people at one time, evidently
waiting for some sort of decision to be
arrived at by the meeting on which
they would be prepared to act.

Nearly as many as almost equally large
crowds of Chinese, the opposite parties
hurled insults at each other and at one
time looking so much like coming to
grips that the Japanese inspector in
charge at that spot telephoned for re-
inforcements, which arrived in the
shape of police and volunteers. The
Chinese were persuaded to move on,
thus preventing an outbreak.

INSPECTION OF GOOD WORK.

Inside the club the meeting was war-
ring warm. The tumultuously inclined
minority was having much to say for
itself and the danger was appreciated by
Inspector Okuchi that one or two of the
thousands would emerge into the street,
and arouse the large crowd of waiting
Japanese. It appeared that the minority
were equally incensed against the
Japanese Constable and the Police and
talked of attacking either or both.

Inspector Okuchi entered the building
and addressed the meeting. He told
them that the Japanese police had a
duty to perform in the maintenance of
order, and that his men would do it.
If they attacked either the police
station or the Consulate his men would
resist them, and they would only
carry out their will over their dead
bodies. He asked them for the sake of
the reputation of the community to pre-
serve order.

This apparently had the desired result,
for matters quieted down and the
only other threatening incident was one
which was just as efficiently handled.
At a later stage two Japanese, one
alleged to be somewhat the worse for
liquor, stood outside the club gates in
the street, brandishing a stick and a
knife, and shouting abuse at a knot
of Chinese outside the Japanese Hospital.
At one time it looked as if the parties
would have come to blows, but Inspector
Okuchi, by ordering his men to make
ready to fire, drove away both sets of
would-be combatants.

CHINESE POLICE DEMAND WEAPONS.
The Chinese police, who were still in
a great state of excitement, had during
the day again obtained a strong dislike to
going on duty without their ordinary
equipment. The afternoon duty men at
Hongkew refused duty if they were not
permitted to carry their arms and it was
only by the authorities taking a firm
line and threatening the men with
instant dismissal that they consented to
go out and do their work. In the eve-
ning they were not sent out, Sikhs taking
their places.

At the Central Station, also, a large
number of men refused to go out without
their arms, the withholding of the latter
being a precaution adopted by the
authorities despite the distance from the
scene of hostilities. The six o'clock duty
men and also those going out at 8 o'clock
refused duty. Here matters were taken
charge of by Major Hilton-Johnson, and
for an hour he put the men through
their drills. Sgt. Major Fairbairn then
took the men over and continued with
the drill, eventually succeeding in
persuading the men that it would be
preferable to go on duty which they
nearly all did, the men being at their
proper stations by 11 p.m.

Yesterday morning the excitement of
the Chinese police in Hongkew showed
no appreciable signs of decreasing and
during the morning only a very small
proportion of the men reported for duty.
During the afternoon another meeting
was held at the Japanese Club and it
was then decided to lay the whole matter
before the Foreign Office at Tokio.

DISPLAY OF FORCE LAST NIGHT.

Yesterday evening the Chinese con-
stables reported for duty practically in
full strength, but were not sent on duty,
their work being taken over by the
Special Constables who thus made their
debut in work of this nature. Eighty-
two of them were on duty and they
patrolled the streets in Hongkew from
8 p.m. to 2 a.m. in three watches. In
addition to these the Customs Constables
S.V.C. were on duty, being stationed at
the Customs Club, while "A" Co. British
S.V.C. was stationed at Hongkew Police
Station. In addition the Sikh mounted
detachment patrolled the streets in
couples.

As an extra precaution a fire engine
was kept under steam in the station
with canvas tank and lengths of hose
laid on and firemen in attendance for the
purpose of dealing with any attack on
the station with powerful streams of
water, the best known mob disperser,
while in the watch tower a couple of
searchlights were placed.

Whether this ocular demonstration
that the authorities were ready for any
event was responsible for the quietness
of the evening or not cannot at present
be said, but undoubtedly up to midnight
the streets were as quiet as on any
means as large as on former occasions
and consisted mainly of Chinese stand-
ing about the thoroughfares watch-
ing the movements of the police.
There was not a great number of Japanese
about.

A STRONG GUARD LATER.

There had been rumours current all
day yesterday that the rowdy element
of the Japanese community was still
intent on creating trouble and that some-
thing was to be started in Hongkew
last night. Prepared for any eventuality,
the district in the vicinity of the
Market and Wooning Roads, where the
hotting occurred last week, was thor-
oughly patrolled by "B" Co. British
S.V.C., and the Machine Gun Co.
S.V.C., and mounted Sikh troopers in
noticeable numbers. There was also a
section of Hongkew Co. S.F.B. in the
police station. The Japanese Constables
were on duty outside the Japanese Club
on Boone Road where a continuous
meeting was in progress throughout
the evening and until late in the night
the Japanese volunteers were there not
so much to protect the club as to watch
over the Chinese who were gathered
from within. There were no Chinese
police on duty in the district after sun-
down, their places being taken by Sikhs.

All was quiet throughout the evening
but many of the shopkeepers took the
precaution to close their doors. Small
knots of Chinese gathered quietly here
and there, but dispersed whenever re-
quested to, and at no time was there
any threatening tone in the air.

A meeting at the Japanese Club, at
which the situation was thoroughly dis-
cussed, began at five o'clock and finished
about ten, the matter being left in the
hands of a committee. It is understood
that the meeting was called by the
mercantile class of Japanese, who are not
in sympathy with the rowdyism recently
developed, for the purpose of convincing
the unruly element of the error of their
ways and to bring about a return to
normal peaceful conditions in the com-
munity. It was rumoured after the
meeting that one of the matters brought
forward was that the Japanese section
of Hongkew should be more thoroughly
policed by Japanese, that the policing of
the district should be in Japanese hands,
but this can hardly be taken seriously.

It is pointed out that the Japanese
population of Hongkew has been largely
increased lately by a class of people who
are in defiance of the authority of their
own officials, and that these men being
Chinese and Britishers.

time looking so much like coming to
grips that the Japanese inspector in
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scene of hostilities

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RECRUITING IN IRELAND.

SCHEME APPROVED BY WAR OFFICE.

London, July 26. The Daily News Dublin Correspondent states that the War Office and other departments have approved of a recruiting scheme for Ireland which is hoped will operate from August 1st.

It is believed that the Government has completed the registration machinery for eventual conscription in that country.

Lord French is seeking Treasury support for industrial development, including the building of railways to coal fields and the construction of harbours.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE
SUCCESSFUL FRENCH RAID.

London, July 25. A French communiqué states:—We took 50 prisoners in a raid south of Montdidier.

On the north bank of the Marne the enemy, at night, powerfully counter-attacked in the region of Dormans and occupied a small wood 1,500 metres north of Triloup and the village of Chassins, both of which our counter-offensive speedily recovered.

There was violent artillery activity south of the Ourcq, and in the region west of Rheims.

THE FEEBLE QUALITY OF ENEMY TROOPS.

London, July 25. Reuters' Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at midnight on July 24, says:—

The enemy's position in the salient of the Aisne has become untenable. On the western side he is fighting a rearguard battle, depending on machine-guns in advantageous positions to hold up our advance, while he gets away material. There is very little enemy artillery left on this front. Fere-en-Tardenois is about in the centre of the salient and an advance of a few kilometres, such as we made today, would enable us to sweep back with our long-range artillery the whole remaining area to the east front, on which the Germans are engaged with the British and French between Vignay and the Marne.

The victory on the Marne and the large haul of prisoners made in a few hours is significant of the feeble quality of the troops with which the enemy is obliged to hold the sectors where he does not expect attack. Half his shock Divisions have been shot to pieces between Soissons and Main-la-Maisie, and divisions holding quiet sectors, which have been systematically drained of their best men for storm units, are no match for the French infantry.

The French are now within three miles of Fere-en-Tardenois, the meeting point of eight roads and the centre of German communications in this region. The town all day long has been heavily shelled and bombed by air squadrons.

THE AMERICAN ADVANCE ON
JAULGONNE.

London, July 25. Reuters' Correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing at 4 p.m. yesterday, sends a graphic despatch of the American advance on Jaulgonne.

The Correspondent says: The enemy opposition was chiefly ebullient, the infantry being most admirably concealed in thick woods, entailing the greatest precautions by the Americans against ambush. In the dense undergrowth machine-guns were at a discount and it virtually became a fight with the rifle, in which the Americans excelled. Neither side was able to obtain much help from artillery and the Germans did not attempt even to put up a barrage, but in the higher and more open ground retired behind machine-gun nests.

Captains showed that the Germans allotted 15 machine-guns to each defended company. The Americans occupied Jaulgonne and pursued the enemy as far as Fere-de-Fere. Meanwhile the French and American advance progressed from the Oulchy-Chateau. The road when it was opposed by great masses of Germans. Indeed the presence of masses of men, material and stores on this sector suggests that the Germans had been preparing for a great advance to Paris.

So far, nine Divisions of Prince Rupprecht's reserves have been thrown in at this point, supplemented by another Division from the Rheims-Dortmund front. Prisoners state that the 38 centimetre guns with which our back area were shelled were run on spurs from the light railways from Fere-de-Fere, but doubtless these heavies have now beaten a retreat. Prisoners also state that in order to keep up their spirits a communiqué was widely circulated through their ranks stating that the Rheims advance was a mere side issue to distract attention from Prince Rupprecht's attack on the northern front, which had begun three days before and was everywhere driving the English into the sea with enormous losses. The German rank and file, however, were beginning to be sceptical of such reports.

REFULSE OF CROWN PRINCE'S
ARMY.AMERICANS BRILLIANTLY
PARTICIPATED.

London, July 25. Reuters' Correspondent at American Headquarters states that it is now disclosed that the Americans brilliantly participated in General Gouraud's repulse of the Crown Prince east of Rheims.

A unit was marching westward to reinforce their comrades on the Marne when it was recalled.

GENERAL FOCH CLOSING THE
PINCERS.

London, July 25.

The latest communiqué shows that General Foch methodically continues closing the pincers which have been gripping the Germans between the Aisne and Marne since the 18th.

The capture of Armentières increases the envelopment of Oulchy-le-Chateau and the capture of Brechy brings the Allies to only five miles from the important centre of roads at Fere-en-Tardenois, whence, according to a message from Paris to-day, the Germans are hastily removing materials accumulated since the beginning of June.

The Allies are thus relaxing the German hold on the Chateau-Thierry-Soissons front and gradually linking up the front formed by Oulchy-le-Chateau, Fere-en-Tardenois and Montagny-Rheims where they promise eventually to establish a strong line. The eastern side of the triangle of the British advance north of the Aisne river is most important as threatening the German left with envelopment, while the French and Americans are advancing from the Marne to menace the German centre. The British success at Vignay threatens Fismes, another important centre, hence the desperation whereby the Germans are striving to prevent the Allied advance in this direction. Their defence of Soissons is also beginning to be more formidable as the Allies continue to advance, for Soissons is a vital pivot of the German position. It is estimated that there are 400,000 Germans fighting within a triangle whose sides the Allies are squeezing. Their very numbers, apart from their obstinate resistance in a rugged country, constitute an obstacle to closing the pincers at the narrow Rheims-Soissons opening, but the relentless Allied pressure is gradually emptying the triangle of the enemy masses.

THE ENEMY'S MAN-POWER.

London, July 25.

So far, 64 German Divisions have been engaged in the Marne battle, representing nearly one-third of the available German army. All groups of the German armies from Flanders to Alsace-Lorraine have been drawn upon, but Prince Rupprecht has still plenty of reserve Divisions. The enemy, however, seems to have reached what might be called the downward curve of his manpower. His lines are much below strength and this applies also to Prince Rupprecht's army and possibly explains why Prince Rupprecht does not seem inclined for an offensive. The German battalions are likely to remain at this low level until September unless the boys who have not yet been greatly used are utilised before that time.

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WHITE STAR LINER SUNK.

24 HOURS' FIGHT WITH
SUBMARINES.

London, July 24. The 32,000-ton White Star liner *Judith* was sunk off the north Irish coast on the morning of July 20 after an extraordinary twenty-four hour fight with submarines.

The first torpedo wrecked the engine-room and stopped the ship. Subsequently ten torpedoes were fired of which only two were effective. Four were exploded by gun-fire from the ship.

No passengers were lost, but ten of the crew are dead, while 400 survivors have been landed.

GERMAN PRESS JUBILANT.

London, July 25.

The German Press is jubilant over the torpedoing of the *Judith* which they declare was the former German liner *Atlantida*. The fact is, the *Judith* was launched in 1913, being built for the Holland-America line which christened her the *Suberland*.

From three to eight submarines are mentioned as participating in the attack.

SEVEN TORPEDOES FIRED.

Accompanying destroyers dropped many depth charges while patrol boats stood by and a naval tug took the *Judith* in tow.

Seven torpedoes were fired between three in the afternoon and eight in the morning. The *Judith* was then well on route to port damaged by the first torpedo which alone hit her. Finally a submarine emerged at ten in the morning and fired two torpedoes both of which struck, one forward and the other aft.

The *Judith* sank at one in the afternoon.

KING INSPECTS "MYSTERY
SHIP."

A DARING RAID.

London, July 25.

H.M. the King when inspecting the Grand Fleet, inspected a mystery ship which was employed as an aeroplane carrier in the attack on the Zeppelin sheds at Tondern. She reached a point off the German coast in the early morning and despatched a number of aeroplanes of which one, on reaching its destination, flew at a height of only 50 feet. Tondern was fast asleep and the aeroplane flew the whole length of the main street where the occupants of a farm cart waved a friendly greeting, not suspecting that the visitor was hostile. The raid was a complete surprise for not a single gun was fired until the aeroplane dropped bombs exploding a munition dump. It then released the remaining bombs on the Zeppelin sheds. Flares 1,000 feet high indicated to the pilot that his object had been achieved. He then departed, leaving other airmen to complete the programme.

The first pilot returned unscathed despite the heavy barrage after three hours in the air. The second pilot bombed a second shed despite anti-aircraft fire and also returned unscathed.

NEW Y.C. AWARDS.

A GALLANT BRIGADIER.

London, July 25.

The award of three Victoria Crosses is announced in the *Gazette*. The most conspicuous case is that of Brigadier-General Sir George Grogan of the Worcester Regiment. Throughout three days of intense fighting he commanded infantry remnants of a Division and various attached troops and displayed magnificent leadership, and materially stayed the onward thrust of the enemy masses. Throughout the most critical period on the third day he spent his time under artillery, trench-mortar, rifle and machine-gun fire, in riding up and down the front line, encouraging and reorganising his troops, and leading back those who were beginning to retire. He had his horse shot under him, but nevertheless continued on foot to encourage his men until another horse was brought. It was a wonderful example and inspired not only his own men, but adjacent Allied troops.

M. BRANTING RETURNS TO
ENGLAND.

London, July 25.

M. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, has arrived in England from France.

THE JONAS CONSPIRACY CASE.

London, July 25.

The man Sahn, who had been arrested in connection with the Sir Joseph Jones (the ex-Lord Mayor of Sheffield) case and who had been committed for trial on a charge of supplying information to the enemy, has been found not guilty.

The defence of Sir Joseph Jones is that he obtained the information merely for business purposes.

THE DEUTSCHE BANK IN BRAZIL.
OPERATIONS RESTRICTED.

Rio de Janeiro, July 25.

The Government has restricted the operations of the German Bank in Brazil to the liquidation of current business. It is believed this forebodes the closing of the Bank.

BLAZON TYPE NOT
NECESSARY.

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KIPLING'S "GOLDEN INSULT."

ZANGWILL GALLS HIM "A WILD
ASS OF A MAN."

A letter sent by Mr. Rudyard Kipling to the committee of the Society of Authors has made Mr. Israel Zangwill's blood boil. Mr. Zangwill stated at a meeting of the society that the letter was an insulting one, and that he was sorry that the committee had pocketed the insult and the £100 which accompanied it.

"Mr. Kipling seems to me as Esau, or a wild ass of a man, to quote from his favourite Old Testament," said Mr. Zangwill.

Mr. Aylmer Maude said that this was not the rudest letter the committee had received, and Mr. Bernard Shaw facetiously asked whether anyone else could be induced to insult the committee with a rude letter and £100.

A NEW MACHINE GUN.

London, May 30.—Admiral Lord Berosford has given notice of his intention to ask a series of questions in the House of Lords respecting the manufacture of the Madsen machine-gun, a Danish invention which, it is claimed, is superior in point of weight to the Lewis, Hotchkiss or Vickers gun. Lord Berosford will also ask whether Sir Douglas Haig asked for the immediate supply of 2,000 Madsen guns.

The Minister of Munitions, Mr. Winston Churchill, stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the Army Council and General Headquarters in France had examined the Madsen gun, and decided against its adoption, chiefly because the Lewis gun alone can be supplied in the enormous numbers required. Sir Edward Carson asked if there was any danger of the gun being handed over to Germany.

Mr. Churchill said the Germans would have little difficulty in securing the gun if they desired it.

The newspaper *John Bull* states:—"A factory for the manufacture of the Madsen gun was completed in Great Britain in 1916, but it was converted to other war purposes by a War Office official chiefly for the purpose of the production of ammunition could not keep pace with the manufacture of the guns, also that the war would be over before any considerable output of the guns could be obtained."

THE USE OF SCRIPTURAL NAMES.

The vicar of a South Staffordshire parish (writes a correspondent of the *don newspaper*) who is pleased with his people for using scriptural names, is, properly speaking, pleased with their use of the Old Testament names. Those he cites are all, with the exception of Gabriel, from the Old Testament. But all Christians have been using scriptural names for these nineteen hundred years. Has it not occurred to the vicar that Mary, Joseph, James, John, Martha, Peter, Paul, Philip, Magdalen (Maud), Andrew, Timothy, Elizabeth, and a few more, are scriptural? And they are to be found fairly well scattered beyond South Staffordshire.

Nevertheless, the love of bestowing on their children the less familiar Biblical names is still cherished by parents in the north of England. Here are the names of six out of seven boys and girls of one family: (1) Zipporah, (2) Elizabeth, (3) Meshulameth Asenath Miriam, (4) Paul Theophilus, (5) Zephaniah Enos, (6) Alphaeus Thaddeus, (7) Abdiel Trophimus. This we imagine, would be hard to beat even by the mythical father. So is said to have called his thirteenth boy Acts, because there were no more Apostles.

A WILL IN YERSE.

Mr. Joseph Bell of Ambleside gardens, Streatham, S.W., and Cannon-street, E.C., a member of the latter being Scotch whisky, stout, and cigars, who died on March 18, has left £21,164. The will, which has been proved, reads:—

I will and bequeath

To her I bequeath

Rosa Georgina Bell

Alma whom I all speak well.

My CHUM and my WIFE.

My soul and my life.

ALL MY ESTATE.

So make no mistake

My worthy solicitor.

Least of nights undriven I frequently

visit her.

As straw was required in the making

of bricks

It is needful to have an executrix.

So I appoint Miss Jane Fortham

provided she will act.

And as my executor the work to enact

My brother Frank Bell whose acutely

exact.

SERIOUS FIRE IN OSAKA.

VALUABLE LABORATORY
DESTROYED.

London, July 25.

Shortly after 4 p.m. on the 10th instant fire broke out in the Osaka Industrial Laboratory at Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka. The building being of wood, the flames rapidly gained a firm hold, and the entire building was destroyed within an hour.

The laboratory contained much valuable machinery and apparatus which, together with the building, is valued at ¥100,000. The great portion of the machinery and apparatus were saved, but the total damage done is estimated at ¥200,000. The entire property was insured for ¥200,000 with the Kobe Kaiko, Meiji Kyodo, Nippon, Tokai, Chiyoda, and Yokohama insurance companies. *Japan Chronicle*.

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LORD HALDANE'S ANSWER TO
MR. WELLS.NEVER BELIEVED IN WAITING
FOR DEMOCRATIC MANDATE.

"I did the utmost in my power," said Lord Haldane recently at Syndon, "to preserve the peace of the world, and I am proud of it now."

Lord Haldane, who was addressing the Swindon branch of the Workers' Educational Union, confessed that he was not the most popular person in the country at the present moment. He had been accused of many things in relation to the Army, and there were actually people who thought that he gave his country away to Germany. The facts disproved the former, and those who made the latter suggestion should read the latest revelations of Prince Liebowitsky.

Allusion was made by Lord Haldane to the latest writing of Mr. H. G. Wells in a morning paper (*"The Daily Chronicle"*), in which Mr. Wells said:—"When Lord Haldane, defending his party for certain insufficiencies in their preparation for the eventuality of the great war, pleaded that they had no mandate from the country to do anything of the sort, he committed political suicide." Whether he committed political suicide or not, he remarked, did not matter; the point was that he never said anything of the kind. He did not want to wait for a mandate from democracy. After all, if a man had anything to say democracy wished him to say it; he had preached that for many years. He never believed in waiting for a mandate.

BOY SCOUT SHOT.

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STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave Penang about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments except 1 of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passages, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings etc., apply to:

P. L. KNIGHT,
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Yasaka Maru, 12,000 tons SAT, 17th Aug. 11 a.m. Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons WED, 4th Sept. 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru, 13,500 tons SAT, 17th Aug. 11 a.m. Nikko Maru, 9,800 tons SAT, 14th Sept. 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Taisho Maru, 6,000 tons SUN, 28th July.	

London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town.
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney.
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal.
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo.
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

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APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
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"Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000
tons displacement.

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"Suwa Maru," WEDNESDAY, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

"Fushimi Maru," WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 3 & 293.

A WOMAN'S APPEAL FOR
DRESS REFORM.

How far women are to blame for a chaotic condition of affairs in regard to the question of clothing is a matter that should concern every woman who values the status of her sex. As a reader of the "Melbourne Age," during the sittings of the Inter-State Commission women have been accused of wanton extravagance and of being the indirect cause of many of the troubles and difficulties which have to be faced by business concerns and manufacturers. It is to be noted that the old Adam is not as dead as we think, and the excuse, "the woman, etc.," is still uppermost in the minds of men generally.

The question is—Should a standard of clothing be adopted, and would it make for economy, which is the goal in this present crisis of world war? To the unthinking mind it is a purely sentimental idea, a matter of sentiment; but huge business and commercial relations are dependent upon fashion. Clothing, the first economic problem of our race, has ever been of paramount importance, and any entrenchment of production, which would be necessary if a uniform dress were established or even attempted, would tend to bring about a stagnation harmful to a degree. One of the witnesses at the Inter-State Commission of inquiry admitted, and rightly so, "that from an economic point of view a standard could be adopted—just from an artistic point of view it is impossible." The apparel of a woman is the man, and this quotation is better suited to the individual man than the individual woman. The laws which influence women in regard to dress are not applicable to both.

We live in an individualistic age, or we think we do, and individuality is the chief charm of a woman; and although she knows that fashions are created by men for business purposes, she is quite agreeable to follow. She delights in variety, and so is not inclined to quarrel with or question existing conditions. It is altogether erroneous to declare that she demands this or that mode of dress—she has nothing whatever to do with the commercial aspect of the matter. She has to take what is provided or go without. Whichever top hats, with the trimmings of leather, were offered at an exorbitant price, there was no alternative; now, when high heels are being forced on the market, she is tempted to purchase. When told leather was scarce she accepted the position cheerfully; now it seems there is no dearth of leather, or how could the high boots be produced? It is scarcely understandable why it should be almost criminal to wear boots which require a large quantity of material—expensive and difficult to procure—when it is plainly apparent that there is no scarcity.

HIGH PRICES.

Most of the pre-war ideas seem to have passed into oblivion. For instance, it was believed that the scarcity of an article made it dear; but now it is the abundance of things which causes a rise in price. These are explained as war conditions, and the ordinary mind must accept this explanation. But it is a bad argument to charge the buyer with extravagance when high prices are asked.

A certain standard or uniform dress is being maintained by the larger public schools. This is a tendency towards good taste as well as economy, and in the matter of girl's clothing saves a lot of useless buying of frills and fripperies—a movement towards the establishment of common sense in clothing, the value of which can hardly be estimated. At the same time, woman should not be blamed for possessing vanity up to a certain point. Her very femininity is her chief charm, and that which tends to a dead level is not to be desired and would not be even by the opposite sex.

It is generally admitted that at the present there should be some form of dress control. Money, which should have

been used for the development of the nation, is being spent in luxuries which are not beneficial. The charge of extravagance is one that should be met by women themselves. The gage has been thrown—they should be ready to take it up. There are many women who should be generous enough to lead on this question—for, after all, fashion is created to a large extent by the spirit of emulation. Still, there is a wide field for many reforms, which would be heartily welcomed by the majority of thinking women, at least during the present time of war and for long after, in view of our national indebtedness, when strict economy will have to be practiced.

THE FOURRAGERE.

A RARE FRENCH HONOUR.

The bringing into the battle-line of American regiments to serve with the French Boles has already placed a contribution of the soldiers of the Western Republic within reach of a rare distinction—the fourragere.

The keen desire of the "Amexes" to bear a share in the struggle without waiting for the completion of the assembly of their own divisions or corps led to the decoration, the other day, by a French leader, of the colonels of an American regiment which has been fighting side by side with the French in the Toul sector with the Croix de Guerre, awarded because the "unit has been mentioned" in French army orders for its heroism in this episode of the campaign. When the same regiment wins this honour a second and a third time it will have secured also the fourragere.

UNIQUE SYMBOL OF BRAVERY.

There is no symbol of bravery in the British Army that bears any resemblance to the fourragere. Briefly, it consists of a coloured cord, ending in a brass tag, which is worn around the left shoulder by all officers and men of the battalion or brigade or division which has won the "proud" distinction. It is only given for distinguished service in battle, and has been conferred on comparatively few units. Originally the word fourragere meant a tethering rope for horses, and it was used in this sense in the French Army. The brass tag of the shoulder cord had replaced the peg at the end of the rope with which the animal was tethered to the ground. The coloured knot has probably never been seen in this country, despite the number of French soldiers who have crossed the Channel during their leave, for the men who receive it seldom leave the trenches.

General Petain has now two types of fourragere to choose from his brave troops. Originally there existed only that of the Croix de Guerre. The latter is a French decoration instituted a few months after the outbreak of war, and is held by many British officers who have been "mentioned" in French orders. It is notable because on its red and green ribbon can be placed palms or stars for every subsequent mention, and a number of our Allies can already show a collection of a dozen or more of these palms, most of these much-honoured warriors being airmen. The fourragere of the Croix de Guerre—that which the Americans of Toul have a chance of gaining if Congress authorises its fighters to wear the decorations of their comrades' countries—is in the colours of the ribbon.

Not long after he was called to the supreme command of the French forces Petain instituted a new fourragere with a higher value. It is a cord of green and yellow, the colours of the Medaille Militaire, France's newest approach to the Victoria Cross. The medal by the way, is in some respects more notable than our V.C., for it can only be bestowed upon private soldiers or non-commissioned officers who display notable heroism, and upon Generals who have commanded in chief against the enemy.

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(For examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

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£300	£345	£390	£435	£480	£525	£570	£615	£660	£705	£750
£400	£460	£520	£580	£640	£700	£760	£820	£880	£940	£1,000
£500	£575	£650	£725	£800	£875	£950	£1,025	£1,100	£1,175	£1,250
£600	£690	£780	£870	£960	£1,050	£1,140	£1,230	£1,320	£1,410	£1,500
£700	£805	£910	£1,015	£1,120	£1,225	£1,330	£1,435	£1,540	£1,645	£1,750
£800	£920	£1,040	£1,160	£1,280	£1,400	£1,520	£1,640	£1,760	£1,880	£2,000
£900	£1,035	£1,170	£1,305	£1,440	£1,575	£1,710	£1,845	£1,980	£2,115	£2,250
£1,000	£1,150	£1,300	£1,450	£1,600	£1,750	£1,900	£2,050	£2,200	£2,350	£2,500

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